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1. Your reference **SJA/47870/101**

2. Patent application number
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9718934.4

- 5 SEP 1997

3. Full name, address and postcode of the or of each applicant (underline all surnames)

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHAMPTON

and

RECKITT & COLMAN PRODUCTS LIMITED

Patents ADP number (if you know it)

If the applicant is a corporate body, give the country/state of its incorporation

(see continuation sheet for applicants' addresses)

4. Title of the invention

METHOD FOR CONTROLLING AND REMOVING DUST AND OTHER PARTICLES FROM A MATERIAL

5. Name of your agent (if you have one)

**BOULT WADE TENNANT
27 FURNIVAL STREET
LONDON
EC4A 1PQ**

"Address for service" in the United Kingdom to which all correspondence should be sent (including the postcode)

Patents ADP number (if you know it)

42001

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Country

Priority application number
(if you know it)

Date of filing
(day/month/year)

7. If this application is divided or otherwise derived from an earlier UK application, give the number and the filing date of the earlier application

Number of earlier application

Date of filing
(day / month / year)

8. Is a statement of inventorship and of right to grant of a patent required in support of this request?

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Description 14

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Statement of inventorship and right to grant of a patent (*Patents Form 7/77*)

Request for preliminary examination and search (*Patents Form 9/77*) 1

Request for substantive examination (*Patents Form 10/77*) 1

Any other documents
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11. I/We request the grant of a patent on the basis of this application.

Signature

Date

Bouk Wade Temar

5 September 1997

12. Name and daytime telephone number of person to contact in the United Kingdom **S.J. ALLARD**
0171 404 5921

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Method for controlling and removing dust and other
particles from a material

5 The present invention relates to a method for removing dust and particles, which may include allergens, found in carpet and fine fabric material as well as to an apparatus for delivering electrostatically charged particles to the said material.

10 The invention, we believe functions, by the dust and fine particles agglomerating with electrostatically charged particles, after which the resulting agglomerates can be removed, for example by vacuuming.

15 It is well known to remove dust and fine particles from carpets by vacuuming. Although most commercial vacuum cleaners will remove some dust and fine particles from carpets, there will always be some fine dust particles left in the carpet that due to their size cannot be sucked into the vacuum cleaner. It is normally the very fine particles which are the most difficult to remove. Particles below $10\mu\text{m}$ in diameter, commonly called PM_{10}s , which are lodged deep in the carpet pile near the backing, are always
20 difficult to remove efficiently. It is these particles that are considered to be most hazardous in terms of health implications.

25 In addition even those PM_{10}s which are removed by the vacuum cleaner may well not be retained in the vacuum cleaner filter and may therefore subsequently be released into the atmosphere through the filtration system of the vacuum cleaner. As a result it is often necessary to have special filter bags to retain the dust and fine particles actually in the vacuum
30 cleaner.
35

During vacuum cleaning of such materials as carpets, those particles which are not removed have a tendency to be disturbed and thus become airborne. Thus a high level of airborne particles (which may include allergens) may occur. Particles of up to $10\mu\text{m}$ in diameter can remain airborne for long periods of time and are small enough to be inhaled into the human respiratory system. In this way, the faeces of the house dust mite (*Dermatophagoides pteronyssinus* or *Dermatophagoides farinae*) - now recognised as the most common allergen carrier associated with asthma, enters the respiratory system. These allergens are known as known as the Der p and Der f allergen series. In addition, the feline allergen (Fel d series) can also be transmitted to the respiratory system.

It is an aim of the present invention to provide an improved method and apparatus for controlling and removing dust and other fine particles, especially the Der f and Der p allergens in, for example, a carpet.

According to one aspect of the present invention there is provided a method for controlling and removing dust and other fine particles in a material, such as a carpet or fine fabric material, comprising

i) electrostatically charging carrier particles (for example by tribo-electric charging, induction charging or corona charging) in powder form to give the carrier particles a minimum charge to mass ratio of $\pm 1 \times 10^{-4} \text{C/kg}$,

ii) delivering the electrostatically charged carrier particles to the material, whereby the dust and other fine particles in the material agglomerate with the charged carrier particles and

iii) removing the resultant agglomerates from the material.

5 The agglomerates can be removed from the carpet or other material by a vacuum cleaning process or by a brush. The agglomerates, which are significantly larger than individual dust particles, will be easier to remove by vacuum cleaning, especially where the cleaning process includes mechanical agitation and vacuum suction.

10 In addition, the agglomerates are less likely to become airborne than the individual dust particles and certainly will not be able to remain airborne for long periods of time. In addition, once the small particles (PM_{10} s) are in a vacuum cleaner as a
15 component of the agglomerates, their escape through the filtration system of the vacuum cleaner will likewise be significantly reduced.

Where the material to be treated is a carpet, the charged carrier particles penetrate right down to the
20 backing of the carpet and attract dust and other fine particles from the depths of the carpet, so that these can also be removed more efficiently.

The carrier particles used in the method of the invention may be electrostatically charged as they are
25 being applied to the carpet or other material. For example, the carrier particles may be stored in the container or a device having a delivery system which is designed so that on delivery an electrostatic charge eg by tribo-electric charging, to the
30 particles.

In such an apparatus the carrier particles will become charged as they are expelled through the delivery system onto the carpet or other material.

Alternatively, the carrier particles may be
35 charged and stored in a container before they are

applied to the carpet or other material. A process for the preparation of electrostatically charged particles of a high resistivity is described in European Patent Application No. 95 921 916.3. The already charged particles are then delivered from the container and applied directly to the carpet or other material.

The electrostatically charged carrier particles are preferably powder particles formed from compounds selected from celite, maize, cyclodextrin, polyvinylpyrrolidone, polyester, nylon, calcite treated with oils, polyvinyl chloride PVC), polytetrafluoroethylene, polystyrene, polycarbonate, polyimides, "immobilised tannic acid" (as defined below) and wax materials (such as a synthetic paraffin wax or a natural wax, for example Carnauba wax).

By the term "Immobilised tannic acid" as used herein is meant tannic acid on polyvinyl pyrrolidone beads. "Immobilised Tannic Acid" is prepared as follows:

100 mg of tannic acid dissolved in water, 50 mg of Polyclar 10 (ISP, Guildford Sumg) polyvinyl pyrrolidone beads were added and stirred for one hour. The beads were filtered from the solution and washed with a few mls of iced water until no colour was seen in the washings. They were then dried in the oven at 50°C.

The minimum level of charging required on the carrier particles is such as to provide a charge to mass ratio of $\pm 1 \times 10^{-4}$ C/Kg, although ratios in excess of $\pm 1 \times 10^{-3}$ C/Kg may be achieved using the charged particle application system hereinafter described with reference to Figures 2, 3 and 4 of the accompanying drawings.

5 The electrostatic charge on the carrier particle may be of positive or negative polarity or may be a mixture of both when the particles are frictionally charged mixtures of different electrically insulating materials.

The charged particles used in the method of the invention preferably have a diameter in the range of from 10 to 500, more preferably 100 to 500 μ m.

10 In carrying out the method according to the invention, at the same time as (or after) the electrostatically charged carrier particles are applied to the material, the surface of the material is preferably agitated in order to ensure that the dust and small particles agglomerate with the charged carrier particles and are therefore captured.

15 Agitation may be carried out at the same time as the electrostatically charged particles are delivered to the carpet or as an intermediate agitation step between delivery of the electrostatically charged carrier particles and their final removal, or during the final removal step.

20 The method of the invention therefore enhances the removal of small particles from the carpet or other material ("Mop-Up"), restricts the number of particles becoming airborne during the removal of the small particles ("Damp-Down"), and increases the capacity of a vacuum cleaner to retain the small particles ("Stay-Put").

30 According to another aspect of the invention there is provided an apparatus for delivering electrostatically charged particles to a material, such as carpet or fabric material, the apparatus comprising

- a) a container, in which particles to be electrostatically charged are stored and

b) means for delivering the particles from the container to the carpet or fabric material, the delivery means comprising

i) a tube or pipe for delivering the carrier particles to the carpet or fabric material; and

ii) means for expelling particles, preferably at high velocity (eg a velocity of 1 to 100 m/sec), from the container to the material;

the tube or pipe being made of such a material that, when carrier particles are passed down the delivery tube at high velocity, a minimum charge to mass ratio of $\pm 1 \times 10^{-4}$ C/kg (preferably from $\pm 1 \times 10^{-4}$ to $\pm 1 \times 10^{-3}$ C/kg) is imparted to the particles by the frictional contact of the particles on the inside of the tube or pipe.

The tube of the apparatus can preferably be made from plastics material, for example

perforated polyethylene

unperforated and preferably perforated nylon and, unperforated and preferably perforated polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE) commercially available as Teflon.

Without wishing to be bound by theory, we believe that the preferred tube used is dependant on the carrier particles to be used. For example if the particles used are towards the positive end of the series, the preferred tube is made of a material towards the negative end of the tribo-electric series and if the particles are towards the negative end of the tribo-electric series, the material of the tube is towards the positive end of the series.

Preferably when the tube is made of perforated polyethylene, the preferred carrier particles are

"immobilised tannic acid" as defined above.

5 Preferably when the tube is made of perforated and unperforated PVC, the preferred carrier particles are selected from nylon, polyvinylpolypyrrolidone (PVPP), "immobilised tannic acid", maize, calcite treated with oils and celite.

10 Preferably when the tube is made of perforated and unperforated nylon, the preferred carrier particles are selected from polyester, PVPP, "immobilised tannic acid", cyclodextrin, and calcite, untreated or treated with oils.

15 Preferably when the tube is made of PTFE, the preferred carrier particles are selected from nylon, PVPP, "immobilised tannic acid", cyclodextrin and calcite, untreated or treated with oils.

20 Preferably the delivery means include means for expelling particles at high velocity from the container to the material. Such means may be driven by compressed air (i.e. compressor systems such as "puffer" packs or by the use of pressurised gases - such as in aerosols). The carrier particles may also be applied to the material by a feed tube that works off the suction effect of a vacuum cleaner, such as a VAX wet and dry vacuum cleaner.

25 Examples of such apparatuses are shown in the following Examples.

 The present invention will be further described with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:-

30 Figure 1 is a flow diagram illustrating three methods of applying electrostatically charged carrier particles to a material in accordance with the invention,

35 Figure 2 is a schematic diagram of apparatus for applying charged carrier particles in which the

particles are charged during delivery from the apparatus.

Figure 3 is a side view, partly in section and to a larger scale, of the delivery system of the apparatus illustrated in Figure 2,

Figure 4 is a side view, partly in section, of a modified form of the delivery system of the apparatus illustrated in Figure 2,

Figure 5 is a graph illustrating the effect of charged particles on preventing dust and other small particles in a carpet becoming airborne, and

Figure 6 is a graph illustrating the effect of charged particles on preventing dust and other small particles becoming airborne from a carpet.

Description of Figures:

Method 1

In one method of the invention, illustrated in Figure 1, the carrier particles are stored in the container of a spray device, shown in Figure 2 and become charged as they are sprayed out from the delivery system via a tribo-electric charging tube of the spray device and applied to the carpet or other material.

Method 2

In a second method of the invention, illustrated in Figure 1, the carrier particles are made from at least two different particle types and are stored in a segregated container of a device, (not shown). The particles rub against each other as they leave their respective compartments and contact each other thereby becoming charged electrostatically (tribo-electric charging). The particles are dispensed by the delivery system of the container.

Method 3

In a third method of the invention, illustrated in Figure 1, the carrier particles are pre-charged and then stored in a container of a spray device, shown in
5 Figure 2. The pre-charged particles are expelled from the container through the delivery system of the container without losing their charge.

In each of the above three methods, when the charged carrier particles are applied to the carpet or
10 other material they may be agitated either by sweeping with a separate brush or by using the end of the tube of the delivery system.

The charged carrier particles agglomerate with dust and other small particles in the carpet or other
15 material and the agglomerates can be removed by a vacuum cleaner or brush. The above described advantages of using the charged carrier particles, "Mop-Up", "Damp Down" and "Stay-Put", occur.

Apparatus 1

20 An apparatus for delivering charged particles to a material such as a carpet is illustrated in Figure 2.

Apparatus 1 for dispensing charged carrier
25 particles for application to a carpet comprises a container 2 having flexible walls and a delivery tube 3 which extends from within the container and out through one end wall 4 of the container 2.

The tube 3 is open at the upper end 5 within the
30 container 2, and has an opening 6 in the part of the tube adjacent to the end wall 4 and is open at the lower end 7. The portion of the tube 3 outside the container 2 forms a delivery system and includes holes 8 to form a charging region 9 as described below with
35 reference to Figure 3.

The container 2 contains a mass of carrier particles 11 and a pocket of air 12. If the walls of the container 2 are squeezed, air from the pocket of air 12 will be forced through the open end 5 and down the tube 3 and carrier particles 11 will be forced through the opening 6 into the tube 3. The air moving down the tube 3 will carry the carrier particles with it to the delivery system at the bottom of the tube 3 and will suck more carrier particles into the tube through the opening 6 by a venturi action. As a result, the carrier particles will be carried down the tube 3 into the charging region 9 and become charged as described below. The charged carrier particles 11 will be forced out of the open end 7 of the tube 3 and can be applied to a carpet or other material 13 positioned below the apparatus.

As illustrated in Figure 3, the lower end of the tube 3 forming the charging region 9 has holes 14 extending through the walls of the tube 3. The materials of the charging region 9 and of the carrier particles 11 are electrically insulated. Alternatively, the material of the charging region 9 can be semi-insulating, for example an insulating polymer with particles of electrically conducting material distributed therein.

As the carrier particles pass through the charging region 9 the particles become charged to one polarity by the friction between the carrier particles and the inner surface of 15 of the tube 3 (tribo-electric charging) and a charge of the opposite polarity is formed on the inner surface 15. For example, the unipolar charge on the carrier particles 11 may be positive with the charge on the inner surface 15 negative. As the carrier particles 11 continue to pass through the charging region 9, the

charge on the inner surface 15 increases. An electric field is generated across the thickness of the wall of the tube 3. As the charge increases, eventually an electrical discharge 16 will occur through one or more of the holes 14.

This will result in the generation of positive and negative ions. The positive ions will tend to combine with the negative charges on the inner surface 15 of the walls to neutralise these negative charges. This electrically regenerates the inner surface, enabling charging of the carrier particles 11 to continue and thereby increasing the level of charge on the carrier particles.

An example of the dimensions of an embodiment of Apparatus 1, illustrated in Figure 2, is as follows:

the dimensions of the tube 3 - outside diameter 4mm, inside diameter 3mm,

diameter of holes 14 - less than 200 microns.

Apparatus 2

As an alternative to generating charged particles by forcing the particles through holes 14 as in Apparatus 1, the charging region 9 of the tube 3 may be formed from microporous material. In this arrangement, the regeneration of the inner surface 15 of the tube 3 takes place by electrical discharge through the micropores.

An example of the dimensions of an embodiment of Apparatus 2, illustrated in Figure 3 is as follows:

the dimensions of the tube 3 - outside diameter 4mm, inside diameter 3mm,

the distribution of micropores is 600 - 1000 holes in a tube length of 100mm.

Apparatus 3

5 An alternative arrangement of the Apparatus 1 is as follows. Such an arrangement is illustrated in Figure 4. The charging region 9 of the tube 3 is located within the container 2 so that it is protected from damage. The lower end of the tube 3 including
10 the opening 6 abuts the end wall 4 of the container 2. The tube is bent upwards into a loop and then returns downwards to the end wall. The charging region 9 is formed in the downwardly extending portion of the tube. The lower end 7 of the tube 3 extends, flush
15 with the outer surface of the end wall 4 of the container or slightly beyond the end wall.

Apparatus 4

20 An alternative arrangement for protecting the charging region 9 in Apparatus 3 above is to make the lower end of the tube 3 including the charging region capable of retracting into the portion of the tube 3 within the container 2 or to make it in the form of a bellows.

25

Apparatus 5

30 As an alternative to using the apparatus 1 the charged particles may be delivered by a cleaning apparatus, such as a vacuum cleaner. The particles are thereby applied to the carpet surface, agitated so
that they agglomerate with the dust or other small particles, and subsequently collected by the cleaning apparatus.

35 The system of the present invention is envisaged as a dry equivalent of a wet carpet shampoo appliance.

In such an arrangement the charged carrier particles would be applied onto the carpet from one nozzle of the appliance and agitated so that the charged carrier particles agglomerate with the dust or other small particles, and then the agglomerates would be removed by a second suction nozzle of the appliance. The removed carrier agglomerates are retained in a collection receptacle.

10 Example 1

 In Method 1 described above using Apparatus 1, the carrier particles are Haze Carpet Freshener, lavender perfume (manufactured by Reckitt and Colman Products Limited). In Apparatus 1, a micro-perforated nylon tube is used for the charging region 9 and the level of charge obtained on dispensing the product was such as to produce a charge to mass ratio of 2×10^{-4} C/Kg (+ve). The results are shown in Figure 5. The level of "Damp Down" indicated that, compared to no charged carrier particles being deposited on a sample of carpet, there was approximately 90% less dust airborne above the surface of the carpet when agitated with a vacuum cleaner brush.

25

Example 2

 In Method 1 described above using Apparatus 1, the carrier particles are nylon carrier particles. In Apparatus 1 a micro-perforated polyvinylchloride (PVC) tube is used for the charging region 9 of the level of charge obtained on dispensing the product was such as to produce a charge to mass ratio of 2.5×10^{-4} C/Kg (+ve). The results are shown in Figure 6. The level of "Mop Up" indicated that, compared to no charged

35

carrier particles being deposited on a sample of carpet, there was an improvement in dust removal.

5 In a simulated vacuum cleaning test, using no charged carrier particles, approximately 40% of the dust in the carpet remained in the carpet after a simulated vacuum cleaning test. In the same test using the charged carrier particles, this figure was reduced to approximately 25%.

10 Examples 1 and 2 may be repeated using each of Apparatuses 2 to 5 above. Alternatively Examples 1 and 2 may be repeated using Methods 2 and 3 above.

CLAIMS:

1. A method for controlling and removing dust and other fine particles in a material, comprising
 - 5 i) electrostatically charging carrier particles in powder form to give the carrier particles a minimum charge to mass ratio of $\pm 1 \times 10^{-4} \text{C/kg}$,
 - 10 ii) delivering the electrostatically charged carrier particles to the material, whereby the dust and other fine particles in the material agglomerate with the charged carrier particles and
 - 15 iii) removing the resultant agglomerates from the material (for example by vacuuming or brushing).
2. A method as claimed in Claim 1 in which the electrostatically charged carrier particles are powder
 - 20 particles formed from celite, maize, cyclodextrin, polyvinylpyrrolidone, polyester, nylon, calcite treated with oils, polyvinyl chloride, polytetrafluoroethylene, polystyrene, polycarbonate, polyimides, tannic acid immobilised on polyvinyl
 - 25 pyrrolidone beads or wax materials.
3. A method as claimed in Claim 1 or Claim 2 in which the electrostatically charged particles have an average particle size in the range of from 10 to
 - 30 $500 \mu\text{m}$.
4. A method as claimed in Claim 3 wherein the electrostatically charged particles have an average particle size in the range of from 100 to $500 \mu\text{m}$.

5. A method as claimed in any one of the preceding claims wherein the material is a carpet or fabric material.

5 6. A method as claimed in any one of the preceding claims in which the electrostatically charged carrier particles are agitated on the surface of the material after application thereto.

10 7. A method as claimed in any one of the preceding claims in which the charge to mass ratio of the carrier particles is in the range of from $\pm 1 \times 10^{-4}$ C/Kg, to $\pm 1 \times 10^{-3}$ C/Kg.

15 8. A method as mentioned in any one of the preceding claims in which the surface of the material is agitated, in order to ensure that the dust and small particles agglomerate with the charged carrier particles at the same time as (or after) the
20 electrostatically charged carrier particles are applied to the material.

 9. A method as claimed in Claim 8 in which agitation is carried out at the same time as the
25 electrostatically charged particles are delivered to the material or as an intermediate agitation step between delivery of the electrostatically charged carrier particles and their final removal, or during the final removal step.

30 10. A method for controlling and removing dust and other fine particles in a material substantially as described with reference to any one of the Examples.

35

11. An apparatus for delivering electrostatically charged particles to a material, the apparatus comprising

- 5 a) a container, in which particles to be electrostatically charged are stored and
- b) means for delivering the particles from the container to the carpet or fine fabric material, the delivery means comprising
 - 10 i) a tube or pipe for delivering the carrier particles to the material; and
 - ii) means for expelling particles at high velocity from the container to the material;

15 the tube or pipe being made of such a material that, when the carrier particles are passed down the delivery tube at high velocity, a minimum charge to mass ratio of $\pm 1 \times 10^{-4} \text{C/kg}$ is imparted to the particles by the frictional contact of the particles on the inside of the tube or pipe.

20

12. An apparatus as claimed in Claim 11 in which the material from which the tube of the apparatus is made is selected from

25

perforated polyethylene
unperforated and perforated polyvinyl chloride
unperforated and perforated nylon and,
unperforated and perforated PTFE.

30

13. An apparatus as claimed in Claim 11 or Claim 12 in which the means for expelling particles at high velocity from the container to the material is driven by compressed air, or by the action of suction effect of a vacuum cleaner.

35

14. An apparatus as claimed in any one of Claims 11 to 13 in which the wall of the tube is formed with holes.

5 15. An apparatus as claimed in any one of Claims 11 to 14 in which the charging means is located within the container.

10 16. An apparatus as claimed in any one of Claims 11 to 15 in which the charging means can be stored in the container and moved out of the container for delivering charged carrier particles.

15 17. An apparatus for delivering powder particles to a material, substantially as herein described with reference to Apparatus 1 to 5 of the Examples.

20 18. A method as claimed in any one of Claims 1 to 10 in which the means for delivering the particles is an apparatus as claimed in any one of Claims 11 to 17 in which

- 25 i) when the tube is made of perforated polyethylene, the carrier particles are tannic acid immobilised as polyvinyl pyrrolidone beads;
- 30 ii) when the tube is made of perforated and unperforated PVC, the carrier particles are selected from nylon, polyvinylpyrrolidone, tannic acid immobilised as polyvinyl pyrrolidone beads, maize, calcite treated with oils and celite;
- 35 iii) when the tube is made of perforated and unperforated nylon, the carrier particles are selected from polyester, polyvinyl

polypyrrolidone, tannic acid immobilised on
polyvinyl pyrrolidone beads, cyclodextrin,
and calcite, untreated or treated with oils;
and

- 5 iv) when the tube is made of polytetrafluor-
 ethylene, the carrier particles are selected
 from nylon, polyvinyl polypyrrolidone,
 tannic acid immobilised on polyvinyl
10 pyrrolidone beads, cyclodextrin and calcite,
 untreated or treated with oils.

15

20

Abstract:

Method for controlling and removing dust and other particles from a material

5

A method for controlling and removing dust and other fine particles in a material comprising

- 10 i) electrostatically charging carrier particles in powder form to give the carrier particles a minimum charge to mass ratio of $\pm 1 \times 10^{-4} \text{C/kg}$,
- 15 ii) delivering the electrostatically charged carrier particles to the material, whereby the dust and other fine particles in the material agglomerate with the charged carrier particles and
- 20 iii) removing the resultant agglomerates from the material (for example by vacuuming or brushing).

20

An apparatus for delivering electrostatically charged particles to a material, the apparatus comprising

- 25 a) a container, in which particles to be electrostatically charged are stored and
- b) means for delivering the particles from the container to the carpet or fabric material, the delivery means comprising
 - 30 i) a tube or pipe for delivering the carrier particles to the carpet or fine fabric material; and
 - ii) means for expelling particles at high velocity from the container to the material;
- 35 the tube or pipe being made of such a material that,

when carrier particles are passed down the delivery tube at high velocity, a minimum charge to mass ratio of $\pm 1 \times 10^{-6} \text{C/kg}$ is imparted to the particles by the frictional contact of the particles on the inside of
5 the tube or pipe.

FIG. 1.

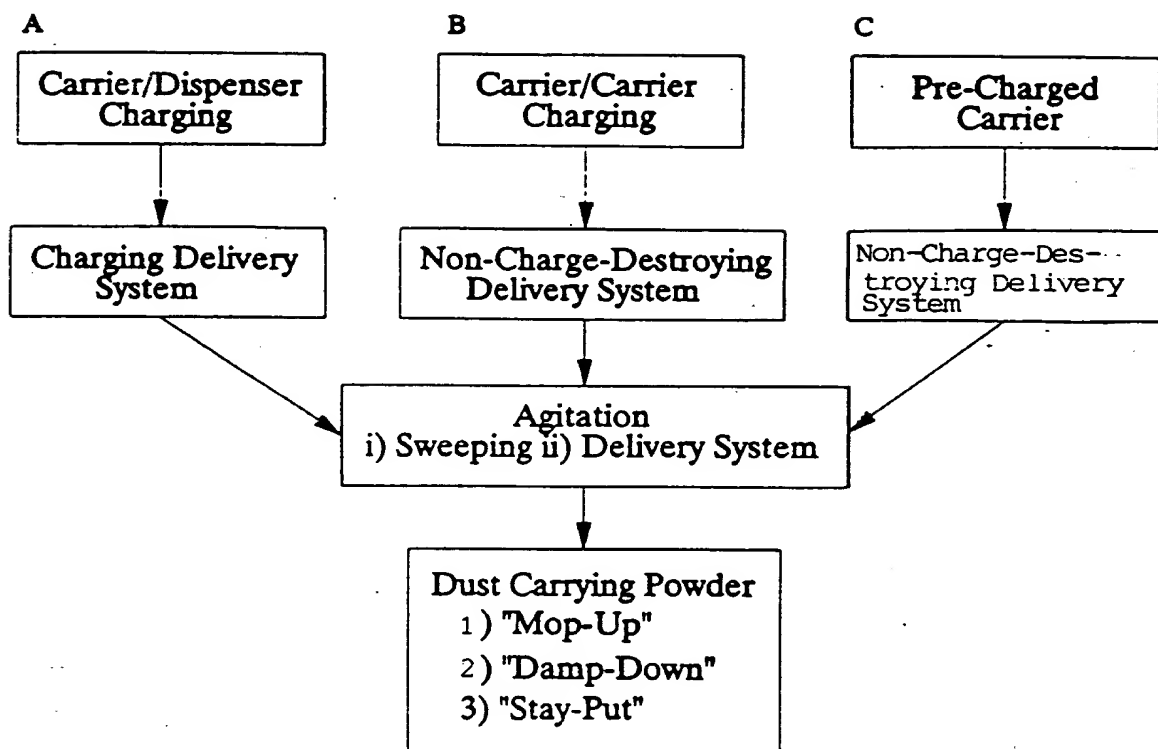


FIG. 2.

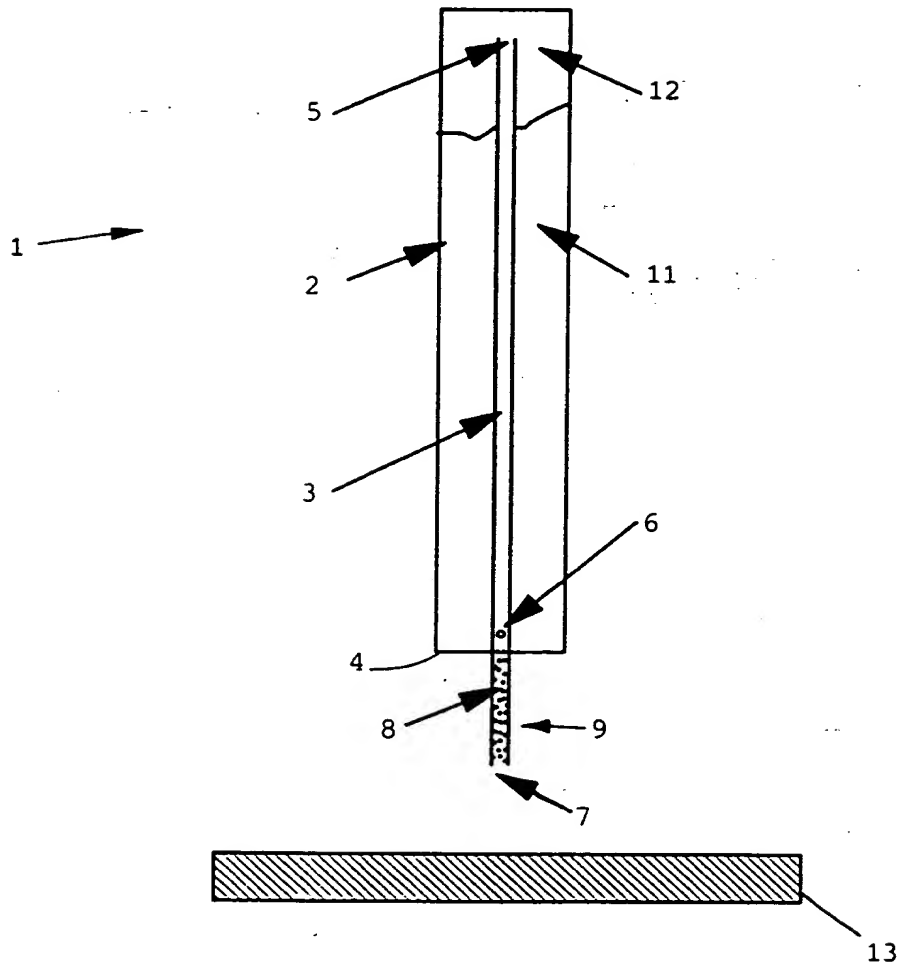


FIG. 3.

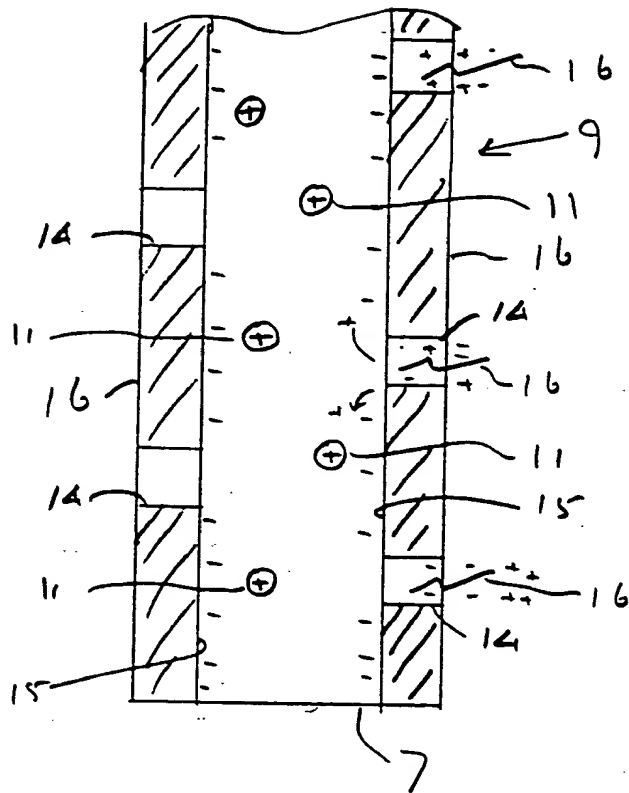


FIG. 4.

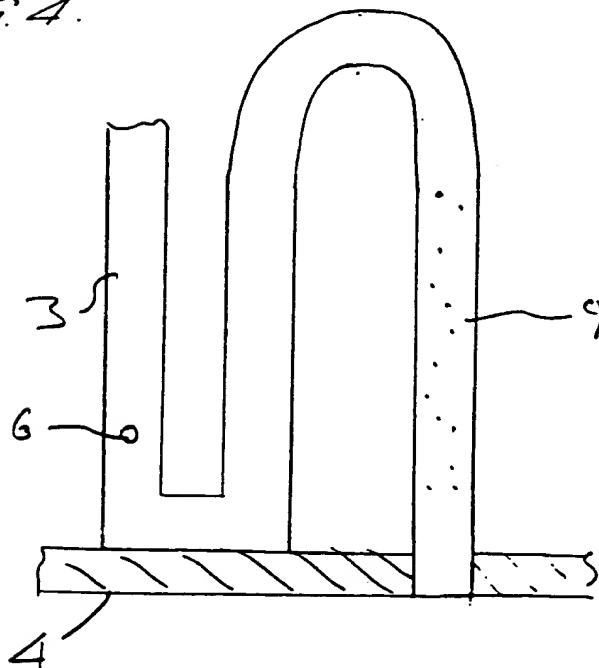


FIG. 5.
"Damp-Down" 0.1g Dust & Charged Lavender Haze

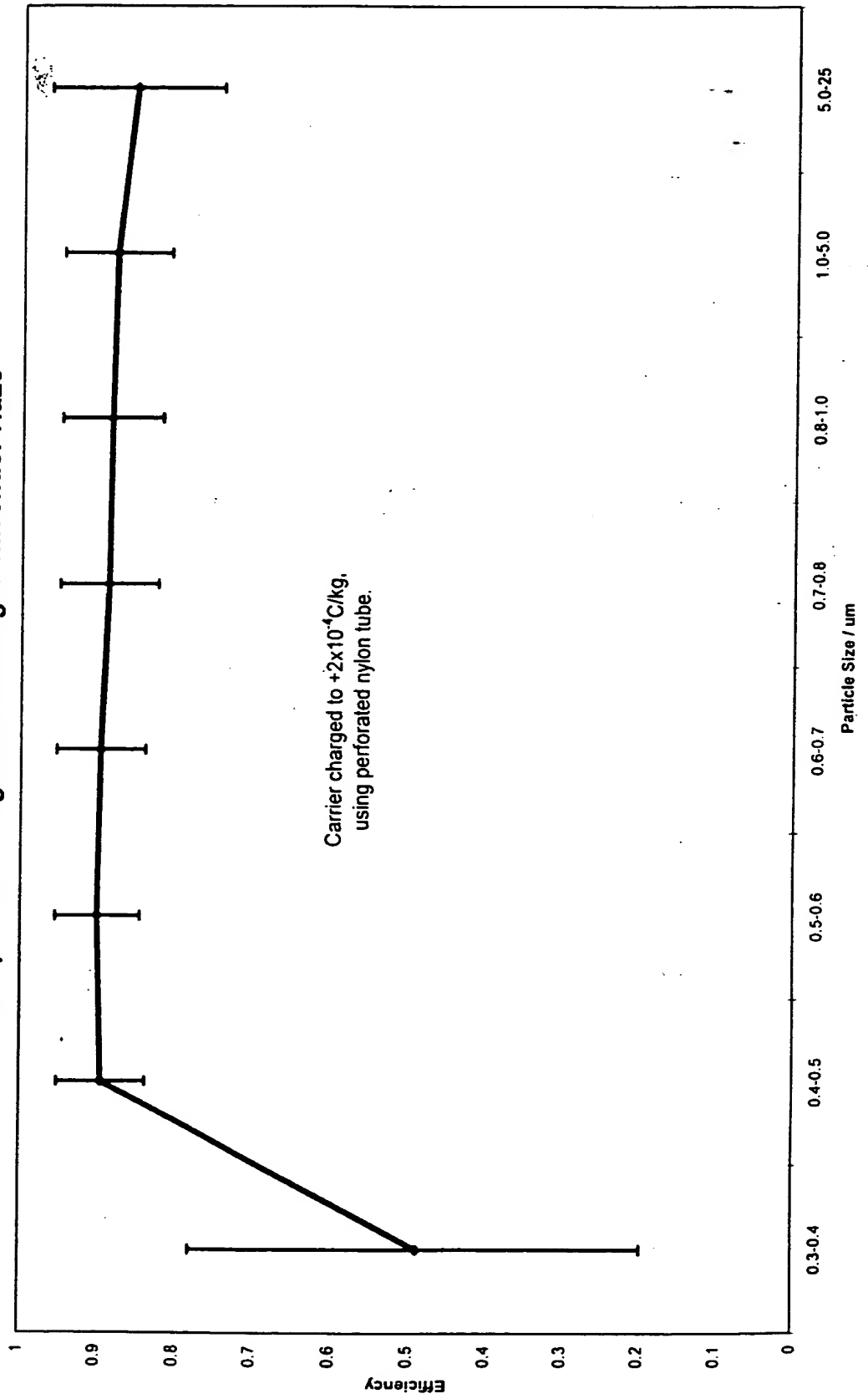


FIG. 6.

"Mop-Up" 0.2g Dust & Charged Nylon Carrier